

Napoleon's Correspondence.

The Imperial Commission has now issued the twenty-sixth volume of Napoleon's correspondence, which relates to the gloomy Leipzig period. The campaign of 1813 was remarkable for the fact that the allied armies, between Dresden, where Napoleon was victorious, and Leipzig, where he was vanquished by numbers, avoided meeting him in the field, and only accepted battle where his lieutenants commanded. In this way Vandamme, Oudinot, Ney, and Macdonald suffered heavy reverses, the first named general falling into the hands of the enemy with 10,000 men at Kulm. In writing to Murat in October the Emperor says: "I calculate that you have now 60,000 men. The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) will sleep to-night at four leagues from Leipzig; as I do not determine to go to that place myself, I will send him there, so that you will have about 90,000 men. A capital trick to play will be to have salutes fired in honor of the victory gained by the other army, and also to have a grand review as if I were present, causing the troops to cry 'Vive l'Empereur!'" Six days after the commencement of the campaign, Napoleon learned that Jomini, "a man who had written some sound ideas on war," had gone over to the enemy, and that Moreau, his ancient rival in glory, whom he had driven into exile, had returned from America and was in the Prussian camp. He ordered the first to be tried by default as a deserter, and was glad that Moreau had at length raised the mask. Moreau fell at Dresden, and his Majesty ordered great anxiety to know if the report of his death were true. The letters before us show that France, which had given so much to Napoleon, was at length becoming exhausted; there was talk of discomfiting the emperor by calling on the conscripts of 1815; in a note to Cambaceres the Emperor wrote, "I desire that you assemble the Minister of War, the Director of the Conscription, the Minister of Police, and the Minister of the Interior, to devise means for procuring from 50,000 to 80,000 men twenty-two years of age, independently of this resource. I count on 100,000 refractory conscripts. It will be necessary to organize flying columns to make these men rejoice." In fact, France was to be driven like a covert, and taxes were to be augmented, because Napoleon refused to accept the Alps, Pyrenees, and Rhine as the boundaries of France, and to give up Italy, where Prince Eugene was victorious.

A note addressed to the Minister of War in September exhibits the manner in which Napoleon imposed on the country. General Clarke was directed to draw up a report to this effect, that if the Emperor demanded 200,000 men it was to be decided Europe; he only wanted 120,000. His calculation was that there remained 900,000 disposable men in France, and that if he obtained 120,000 at once, that would save him from requiring double that number later. However, such of the 900,000 men as were not drafted into the army were to hold themselves in readiness to be called out. As regards his foreign policy, the Minister of War was to declare that the Emperor had given Austria no cause for complaint, but that all Europe breathed hatred against France, and was determined to devastate her territory. England had rejected all overtures, and wished to insist, amongst other conditions, that they were never to have more than thirty vessels of war. Russia had shown herself an implacable enemy; she had with her own hands lighted the fires of Moscow, and now she aspired to revenge herself by putting a torch to the towers of the Kremlin. Even to Paris. General Clarke was to point out that the allies did not wish for peace, that they were so ashamed of their pretensions that they had not ventured on an ultimatum, and that men and money were necessary to overthrow their evil designs. Napoleon then expressed his opinion that if a country of 8,000,000 inhabitants could bring 200,000 men into the field, with 80,000,000 inhabitants, should be able to raise troops enough to confound its enemies.

It is difficult to imagine the Imperial Commission reading this document without smiling. The demands of the Allies were clearly defined: they had been stated at Prague and Dresden, and they were afterwards reiterated in the declaration of Frankfurt. Austria, before joining the alliance, had acquiesced in Napoleon with the conditions on which she would remain neutral, and her propositions, which contained nothing dishonorable, had been repulsed. Three months after Napoleon's note to the Minister of War, the armies of the Allies were pouring over the frontier. Count de Fontanes made a report to the Senate, which is published in the volume before us. The Senate is invited to express its opinion on the state of affairs without reserve. The Emperor is welcomed back to France after so many hardships and triumphs; he is praised for having renounced the vast designs he had conceived, and turning away from those battlefields where for fifteen years he had been the admiration of Europe. The kings of Europe are reminded of the debt of gratitude which they owe to Napoleon, who saved their thrones by stifling the Revolution, and Lord Aberdeen is accused of fomenting dissension and preventing the acceptance of terms agreed to by Metternich and Nesselrode. The Senate replied to this report according to custom. The Commission publishes this reply, but omits all mention of M. Lalau's hostile report adopted by a large majority in the legislative body, and members of that chamber being immediately closed.

The violent antipathy of Napoleon to England frequently breaks out in this volume, and forms a marked comparison to the manner in which he spoke about Austria. In September his Majesty wrote this note to his Foreign Minister: "There is such impatience in Paris to have news that you should lose no opportunity of furnishing intelligence. Bitten down as much as possible and avoid everything personal against the Emperor and Metternich. Never employ such terms as court or house, but cabinet." Napoleon.

In November, when Wellington's progress was alarming, his Majesty wrote to Caulaincourt, "Order that if ever the English arrive at the chateau of Marraque the chateau and all the houses belonging to me be burned, so that they may not sleep in my bed. The furniture can be taken to Bayonne."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The People of Algeria.

A letter written in Algeria says: "Strangers are apt to imagine that all the natives of Algeria are Arabs; this is a mistake. The population is about equally divided between Arabs and Kabyles or Berbers. These latter, the Barbais of the Greeks, are probably the true indigenous inhabitants of North Africa, whose blood has mingled with that of Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Romans, and Vandals, and all other races who from time to time have settled in the country. It was they who listened to the preaching of Augustine and Tertullian, and constituted the flocks of the eight hundred bishops of Africa in the sixth century. When the Arab conquest in the sixteenth century swept over them they bent to the storm, conformed ostensibly to the religion of the Crescent, and retired into the mountain districts of the Atlas and the oases of the Sahara. But they carried with them, and have since retained, much of what they had learned from previous conquerors. The writer of an excellent article on Algeria in the

North British Review describes them as industrious, frugal, and teachable, dwelling in a house, cultivating the soil, engaged in commerce, the husband of one wife, who is a companion and an equal instead of a puppet and a slave.

"The Kabyle differs from the Arab in his customs more than in his appearance, which approaches nearer to the European type. He often has the red hair and blue eyes of the Vandals. This Kabyle element is the predominant one, not only in Algeria but in Tunis and Morocco. The population of Kabyle itself, the mountain region to the eastward of Algiers, is about eight hundred thousand, and the Kabyles of the plain about a million. The Arabs of pure blood are not more than five hundred thousand. The Arab and the Kabyle have only one point of contact—their reciprocal hatred. The contempt of the laborious mountaineer for the lazy inhabitant of the plain can only be compared to the proud disdain shown by the cavalier of the tent for the dweller in a house of stone.

"The indolent and luxurious Arab is the type of nomad life, but the Kabyle loves his home and his village; an indefatigable workman, he tills the ground, sows and reaps, while in winter, transformed into a blacksmith or joiner, he constructs with his own hands the instruments of his labor. In summer and winter, in sunshine or rain, his life is a perpetual toil. The Kabyles were the last to yield to the French power, but now they are, on the whole, loyal subjects to its dominion. They are allowed to possess their own laws and form of government, which is intensely democratic. The French never interfere with them unless a European is mixed up in their quarrels. The Turcos, those dashing-looking native infantry troops, in their light blue tunics and red caps, drawn from the Kabyles, while the Spanish, the native cavalry, consist of Arabs. The former, it is needless to say, are by far the most valuable and trustworthy."

Herculeanum.

A correspondent writes to the London Athenaeum as follows:—

NAIPLES, Feb. 10, 1869.—I have most interesting intelligence to communicate. On Monday last the King paid an unexpected visit to Herculeanum, and made arrangements for the immediate commencement, or recommencement, of the excavations of that rich treasury of antique art. His Majesty was accompanied by his Ministers, and by the Commandatore Fiorelli, who has so long and so ably directed the excavations of Southern Italy, and who is now reorganizing the museum in such a way as to render it one of the most precious ornaments of Italy. Of course the subterranean theatre was brilliantly lit; but the attention of the King was directed principally to what has been long a desideratum, the disinterment of treasures of incalculable value. You will remember that several years since I announced that all difficulties had been surmounted, and that only the completion of the formalities by the appointment of some gardener was needed to commence operations; but year after year has passed away, and Herculeanum has fallen into oblivion. The story, I believe, is as follows:—The garden belonged to a priest, who begged hard for his bit of ground, saying that he should soon die if it were taken from him. The public service, however, was alleged as the necessity for action; proceedings were commenced, the ground was alienated after the long and tedious deliberations of the tribunals, and the Directory put in possession of the land. The priest died, and the matter was dropped. But there was no money to pay for the excavations, and it is just this which his Majesty has supplied out of his own purse. He has promised to give for this purpose 6000 lire annually for five years, "and if anything more be wanting," he added to Fiorelli, "you may apply to me." The Director then offered the King a small spade. "What! must I work too?" said he, and struck the spade into the ground, so that the excavations may be said to have commenced not only under the auspices but with the hand labor of Victor Emanuel. The facts are more especially interesting, as they show that the warrior king, whose life has been, and still is, one of continued political agitation, is no less the patron of art. It is forty years since this mine of wealth was worked, or rather since the works in it were suspended. How great a revolution in taste the beautiful objects found in Herculeanum produced the world well knows—an influence which has not yet ceased to exist. We all anticipate a fresh discovery eagerly, and I shall probably have to record many "eureka's" which will make your mouth water. The ground to be worked is a continuation of the present long line of street or streets in the direction of the sea. After the ceremony of inauguration, if so may be called the plunging of a spade into the soil by royal hands, the Marchese Gualterio, Master of the Household, made a short address, winding up by reading the decree which appears in today's papers. The Bourbons declared the Museum and all that was found in the excavations to be the private property of the Crown, by royal decree. Victor Emanuel, on the contrary, commences his decree in the following terms:—"Considering that it is our duty to give the example of patronizing all great national designs, and to guard the decorum of whatever forms the secular patri-mony of the glory of Italy, we have decreed and do decree," etc. The contrast between the two decrees marks the difference between an absolute and a constitutional sovereign.

The Icelandic and his Horse.

The life of the Icelandic bears a curious resemblance to that of the Arab of the desert. With both, the horse is their trusted companion. The Icelandic can scarce go a single step without his horse. In passing over the long and barren wastes, where not even a blade of grass relieves the sterile monotony of the scene, if the faithful horse should fall him, his life is placed in peril. Icelandic horses are generally small, and do not reach higher than the breast of a fallow deer. They are, moreover, rather short, but for all that they carry a good pace, and are very comfortable to ride, either at a canter or a gallop. It is not, however, every horse that can canter, and some can never be taught to do so. A good canter in Iceland is prized at a much higher value than a trotter. The first will cost from forty to fifty rixdollars, while the latter may be bought for twenty or twenty-five rixdollars; given for a horse, but this is something so unheard of, that it was alluded to as if it were a political event of the last importance. In consequence of the low prices of horses, they do not receive much attention at the hands of their owners. On the coast they are allowed to run loose during the winter, when they keep themselves on seaweed; and by some of the horse breeders the herbage is luxuriant on the mountains, they are allowed to graze for the grass underneath the snow that has not been mown in the summer; or else pick up heather, etc., in the fissures and clefts of the rocks. Thus, in most parts of the country, they have to provide themselves with food. Sometimes they get a little hay in very severe winters. They live, in fact, like the sheep, with the exception of the milk, ewes,

and have to find their own food all the year round. In the autumn they are assembled on the mountains, and driven home to their parish, where, as far as possible, a lookout is kept that they do not starve or freeze to death in the winter. Thus, though there is no trouble in feeding them, all their manure is lost, which is a great loss indeed. Horse breeding, too, as well as many other things, is much neglected in the country. Stallions are allowed to run loose all the year round, so that there can be no choice in the breeding of a foal; and it is well known, of course, what great influence a careful selection has in this matter. Another result, too, is that there are an enormous number of foals born every year, whence the owner of a mare is put to the inconvenience of being unable to keep her for some time. Mares, therefore, do not fetch nearly such high prices as horses. To obviate the above inconvenience, the law generally put the foal to a mare that has lost her own progeny. If at first she is not inclined to receive her step-child kindly, resort is had to a clever stratagem. The mare and foal are shut up in a dark place together, and after a little while she gets to be fond of her adopted one. There is no doubt that much might be done in improving the breed of horses in Iceland. Their numbers are rather large. In 1863 there were, in round numbers, 37,000 horses in the country, or rather more than half a horse for each person. A good many of them are exported. In the above year 828 were exported, principally to Scotland, and a few to Belgium. Owing to their diminutive height they would be very serviceable in coal mines; indeed, it is for this purpose they are chiefly bought. The Icelandic horse, though larger than Shetlanders, are smaller than the Norwegian and are as strong and as sure-footed. In part of the South coast of Iceland the people eat horse-flesh and thrive on it. It is said to possess the quality of imparting a good complexion. When it is generally known that it possesses this virtue, horse-flesh will probably be sought after in all countries, especially by the fair sex. Possibly it may have been this fact which gave our ancestors those beautiful complexions for which they are renowned in the Sagas; for they were regular gluttons when horse-flesh came in the way. The three commandments of the Catholic priests to their proselytes were: "Not to have more than one wife," "not to expose their children," and "not to eat horse-flesh."—*A Summer in Iceland.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The other day, while the curé of the Madeleine Church was discussing business in the vestry with a friend, a small, insignificant looking person entered and desired to speak with him. The curé, with his well-known air of a *tambour major*, curtly told him to sit down. The small man, however, remained standing. This displeased the curé, who exclaimed, "Monsieur, I desire you to seat yourself." Instead of complying the gentleman paced rapidly up and down the room until the curé, fairly irritated, insisted on his peremptory manner as to compel obedience. In about a quarter of an hour, business being finished, he turned to the stranger, "Monsieur, what is it you desire?" The latter replied, in a thin shrill voice, "M. le Curé, I wish to inquire at what hour to-morrow you will be able to baptize an infant for whom I am to be sponsor?" An hour was named, and he was told to write his name, and that of the godmother, at full length in the register book, which was presented to him for that purpose. To the surprise of the curé he wrote down, "François d'Assise, Roi d'Espagne, and Isabella, Reine d'Espagne." To complete the scene, there entered immediately afterwards the ex-Queen herself, attended by another personage, whose face is now sufficiently known to the Parisians. They waited until they were tired for the reappearance of the ex-King, and had at last come in search of him.

M. Eugene Pelletan will, it is said, shortly bring before the Legislative Chamber the question of the tax now levied upon the receipts of French theatrical directors for the benefit of the poor. The so-called "right of the poor" was first imposed as a sort of fine payable by way of atonement for the sin of keeping open a theatre at all. That view of the matter being no longer tenable, it is asked why the manager of a theatre should be called upon to make good a tenth part of his receipts (and possibly to the poor) any more than a newspaper proprietor, banker, or any other speculator. Under the present system a manager whose expenses amounted to 1000 francs a night, and who received just enough money to cover these expenses, would find himself a loser to the extent of 100 francs a night. At this rate he would ultimately be obliged to close his theatre, and thus, for the sake of the absolute poor, would have to throw a number of relatively poor persons out of work.

Whether insanity be upon the increase in England or not is still an open question, and one on which the best authorities differ. But, on the other hand, there seems no doubt that, in spite of the great advances made in the general science of medicine and in the treatment of physical disorders, little or no progress has been made in checking or radically curing mental disease. Some doctors go so far as to maintain that the types of madness are year by year becoming more intense and more hopelessly incurable. Be that as it may, we have good authority for asserting that the ratio of cures now effected is not a whit greater than in the days of the most empirical treatment. We have done away with the old systems of restraint and coercion, and bleeding at the temples, and purging at the half-moon, but mental disease still holds its own; nay, in the opinion of some most able to form a correct judgment, is actually on the increase. Now is not this a most important subject for a searching inquiry?

Frederick the Great, in his droll contempt for German education and literature (his notorious "Rescript" about "kicking" the then discovered Nibelungen M^s. out of his library) is still to be seen, with the MS. in question, used to appoint his valet privates or sergeants to be schoolmasters, whether they could read or not. Russia seems to have adopted his plan now in full earnest, but in a somewhat improved fashion. There have been certain military schools at work ever since 1861, in which the soldiers were taught the "three R's," and so successfully has the experiment turned out that the army is now intended to form a preparatory kind of school for the whole nation. The most advanced soldiers are at once to be made schoolmasters or magistrates' clerks, and it is calculated that out of the 600,000 men who form the standing Russian army, at least 4000 may be drafted off annually for the "Educational Civil Service."

The Russian Government, aided by the Synod, is doing its best to set its house in order, theologically at least. The "orthodox" clergy, it appears, have long been a standing disgrace to the country. A beginning has been made by raising their salaries, so as to enable them to devote more of their time and thoughts to their own education. Hitherto their children have been obliged to adopt their profession, and they have hitherto

had to keep them to a very advanced age; from this burden they are now released. Clergymen's children are no longer to be counted among the active clergy, as has hitherto been the case; indeed, they may choose any study or profession for which they feel inclined. It is hoped that this and other reforms of a similar kind will do something to raise the orthodox "clergy," both morally and intellectually.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF SUBSISTENCE.

Sealed Proposals for Subsistence Stores will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, U. S., on or before MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, for the use of the troops at

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

500,000 pounds of Flour.

75,000 pounds of Bacon.

25,000 pounds of Salt.

5,000 gallons of Vinegar.

500 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels (each lined and 225,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sack and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 5,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sack and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—5,000 gallons in tierces or casks, and 5,000 gallons in double sacks of gunny sack and cotton sheeting.

The Pork to be of best quality, salted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and to be at residence in the Indian Territory, at the time the whole amount of the articles or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or three persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record, setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give and stand security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder must be stated in the proposal.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily certified that it does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals must be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement must be made monthly in current funds or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Bids for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals will be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissioner of Subsistence, District of the Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, U. S.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. E. H. GRISON.

A. F. H. MORTIMER, Secy. Indian Territory.

U. S. A. C. O. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

U. S. ORDINANCE AGENCY.

307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975,